The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Neckwear, Silk Handkfs: Mufflers.

Latest London and Parisideas. Patterns and qualities unequaled in this market.

BROWN & PRIOR,
163 & 165 Wabash-av.

UNDERWEAR, Hosiery, Gloves, AND NECKWEAR, FOR GENTLEMEN.

All desirable styles and qualities are offered at lowest possible prices, by

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Cleveland, Cumming & Worstall, have this day sold their stock of goods and fixtures and all accounts and bill receivable to Cleveland, Cumming & Worstall, who is authorized to collect all accounts owing us by them and pay their indebtedness. CLEVELAND, CUMMING & WORSTALL. Chicago, Nov. 19, 1883.

I beg to inform the trade and the public generally that having purchased the stock of the late firm of Cleveland, Cumming & Worstall, I am now prepared to offer to the trade an unusually large, fine and attractive assortment of goods, which will be sold at prices and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. GEORGE CUMMING, Chicago, Nov. 19, 1883.

THE OLD TOWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

C. & C.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE,
DUBLIN—BELFAST.
GINGER ALE and CLUB SODA.
Beware of Imitations.

SHIRTS
"Ready Made" and "Made to Order"
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

CANNEL COAL.
Just received, fresh cargo of BLOSSBURG CANNEL COAL, the best Coal in the market for GRATE purposes.
DYER & CLARK,
87 Dearborn-st.

NECKWEAR!
Specialties to
Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,
150 & 152 Fifth-av.

RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE.
$10,000—Easy Payments

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Tariff Issue as Defined from the Standpoint of S. S. Cox.

Depressing Effect of the Tariff on the Labor and Industries of the Country.

The Democratic Battle-Cry of 1884 Must Be "The Surplus Revenue Must Go."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. S. S. Cox, on the eleventh day after the Democratic press dispatches were cheery before the tariff issue, the following authorized interview shows the character of the argument which Randall will have to meet the next session. Cox said that there was a larger surplus at the close of 1883 following four years' collection of tariff taxes than ever before. There is a great cry against enacting taxation by tariff legislation.

"Why," said Mr. Cox, "taxes it and how, as Arnold, the father of our own recently lamented lecturer, said, 'the attempt to levy the duties now of taxes is itself ridiculous.' Taxes current yearly, wisely, and prudently fixed amounts of men. How else can they be measured except by legislation? Is it possible that a farmer can be called on to make a Committee of Ways and Means to bring in taxes of some three cents, and yet to appear in consultation as to the proportions? We have seen what a farmer's committee can do in that respect. It will not be repeated if I can help it. The last session of the Democratic tariff has given an instance in addition to those. The laborer in the country feels a natural advantage for high wages protected by the contingencies of no other country. So, put the tariff and the natural advantage which is the very one weapon, free, and cheaply, cheap transportation, and legislation can have no advantages, and the Government ought to give them a fair chance. But does the last tariff help this? Read Horace G. Wadlin's report on prices. He shows that since the tariff reduction the iron furnaces and rolling mills are out of blast, one-third of the males with them unemployed within the general year; so are cotton mills and clothing establishments, except South; so, in spite of cheap wages, immense unemployed reduction; large numbers of laborers out of employments, even desiring to forego a part of their condition; an economic reduction in the retail prices of commodities, an increase in the purchasing power of the wages of labor. This is your gain held with a vengeance. This is the refinement of protection—labor and every interests of capital invested and no new impetus to create new lines of industry. And we must not touch the harmonies which create this touch of wealth? If we do a few of the protected classes will be hurt. But they will, while I would carefully guard and let Government touch against cutting into them, are going to stop suicide to help ourselves. What remedies suggest ourselves to them to our best. It is impossible to consider them here. The most important remedy is the reduction of the surplus which is now piled up in the Treasury. It is a question of the gradual reduction of the taxes to the people. Wages, after all

POLITICS.

Views of President Arthur on the Question of His Renomination.

He Is Beginning to Talk Freely with Those Whom He Can Trust.

Silence by Senator Bayard, of Virginia—Views from the Kentucky Election.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Views of the Great Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—In the Sunday Tribune has an article, said to be an authentic, which purports to set forth the views of President Arthur as a candidate. Friends of the Administration say that the article unquestionably does no great injustice to the opinions. The points are these: The President is pleased at the manifestations of favor with which the suggestions of his nomination have been received. He is not to be considered in the attitude of having himself been the party, but as willing to secure a nomination by methods which would raise a sharp protest from Stalwart leaders against the renomination of him. He explains that the Republicans must carry both New York and Ohio to elect a President, and that no candidate who will not be heartily supported by both these States should be thought of. The President utters confidence he could secure a nomination by the top of solid Republican delegations from Eastern States which are not in Republican National votes. He regards the importance of a contingency and will not engage in any "100" politics. Chief among considerations to him that his renomination should be a Republican one he should be the one most certain to carry the Virginia election has impelled many leaders of the party to urge the renomination of Judge Folger, especially. The views of the President on the subject of renomination are that he can only be true to his responsibilities and to great interests confided to his

NEW YORK.

Further Details of the Hoodlum Murders at Brooksville, Long Island.

Impromptu Communion Attending the Dedication of a Colored Catholic Church.

Henry Irving Dined by Henry Ward Beecher—Bills of Lading—Items.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

THE PULPIT.

The Rev. G. J. McPherson on a Religion Grave with Memory and Radiant with Hope.

"The Skeptical Period" the Subject of Dr. Thomas' Fourth Lecture on "Four Great Centuries."

THE REV. G. J. MCPHERSON.

The Negation and Positive of Christ's Mission.

THE RAILROADS.

An Agreement Signed by All Roads Interested in the Ohio River Pool.

The Arbitrators' Decision Relative to Passengers to Be Altered to the Respective Roads.

Ohio River Pool Agreement.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's Reasons for Withdrawing from the Iowa Pool.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

Miscellaneous Items.

DR. CHIMAN

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children

CATARRH
Sanford's Radical Cure.

COLLIND
PLASTERS

PISO'S CURE
FOR CONSUMPTION
BITTERS

BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

WEATHER, fair weather, followed by light snows, is predicted for this region to-day.

WILLIAM SWINTON quarreled with James Gordon about the price of the division of Gettysburg, D., and shot him dead.

SENOR ROSALES, late of Chihuahua, Mexico, fatally shot John Chin, a mule-train superintendent of Mr. Holland, near Williamsburg, Pa., yesterday.

DR. LIVINGSTONE will at Manchester Saturday night that he had assurances from his explorers that the Panama Canal would be completed within the next five years.

THE death are announced of Mrs. Lucy Wilhelm, wife of Mr. James Wilhelm, of Chicago, and of Mrs. Gideon P. Wagner, wife of Peter E. Wagner, of New Orleans.

THE shipments of lumber from the Northern Wisconsin mining regions continue to show a decided falling off. An estimate is set low the decrease so far to 50,000 pcs.

THERE is a decline in the price of wool here in the London market, owing to the large amount of private deposits awaiting investment and to the uncertain condition of European politics.

THE British steamer Holland, from Liverpool, ends of the coast of Holland yesterday during a violent storm. Eighteen persons were lost. Only eight of the passengers and crew were saved.

JAMES GEDDES, the Postmaster-General, will cause West on a health-seeking trip as soon as he has finished his annual report. He suffers from the malaria peculiar to the Washington climate.

A CONVENTION of ladies met to-day in a Presbyterian church at Richmond, Ind., Saturday night in supporting of the Union. Their present but not the desired effect. The performance was on an issue.

THE Indianapolis Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress in favor of extending the bonded privilege now in two years. It is thought that a full meeting of the board would have voted against the proposition for extension.

THE London Observer asserts that the difference between M. de Lesseps and the British commissioners on an Isthmanian ship canal as to gradients of gradients of agreement. This was expected by all except the two engineers De Lesseps.

FRENCH farmers are in a state of disorder and uncertainty owing to the increase of the national debt, the suspicion of surrounding nations, agricultural depression, and the ravages of the phylloxera among the vineyards. The prospects for improvement are by no means good.

THE TRIBUNE prints this morning many other extracts than of Dr. Thomas on the "Disciplinal Period of the Christian Race for Immortality," the late Dr. McClintock on the "Religion of the Cross," and the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's sermons on the negligence of officials in enforcing the laws.

THE most prominent candidates for the speakership of the House of Representatives are John C. Thompson and ex-Congressman Lawrence, both of Ohio. It is thought that the one who receives most votes in the Ohio delegation will carry off the prize. In any case Ohio will be pleased, which is not assured when an effort is to be made.

A CODE on this now in the English courts shows that the ladies might not up to the Church has better one yet be practiced with impunity in England. The evidence shows that a company of gentlemen slept in an [illegible]

Northern men make money out of the extent of this week, even though they do not enter very largely into the business of extending.

IN SOUTHERN Russia the conflict between the peasants and the landlords call for the intervention of the military. Agrarian troubles are rife throughout Eastern Europe. The peasants are rebelling against the exactions of the nobles and the rent-collectors.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, a Philadelphia woman, fired seven shots yesterday in a Baltimore hotel with the purpose of killing herself. She did not succeed in her purpose. Only one shot took effect and the wound was not fatal. Her husband, a resin digger, showed a disposition to desert her.

A BANK has been established by the representatives of the following roads: The Ohio & Eastern Illinois, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Jeffersons, Madison & Indianapolis, the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton roads.

THE French and Chinese have not yet decided to go to war with one another, the Marquis Tseng continuing to be interviewed, the Parisian journals continue to denounce the Marquis, and there are reports of disquieting news from Tongking to the French Capital. It may be, however, that all will end peaceably. Both parties seem to be afraid to come to fight.

SAINT CATHARINE'S Boarding Institution, of Providence, R. I., has issued a pastoral prohibiting dancing at fairs and lectures held for church purposes or in aid of church societies and associations, on the ground that dancing tends to immorality. No matters to himself and his Unreformed the power to forgive those who transgress the rule he lays down in this regard.

POPE LEO is reported to have expressed himself favorably to the pretensions of the Count de Paris, and to have advised the French Conservatives to unite in favor of that royal pretender. The Pope's action has given offense to the Paris Government, which has remonstrated, but without effect. The Pope is liable to get himself into trouble by being too much of a politician.

THE members of the Danish Government deny that the visit of the German Crown Prince to Spain has any international significance. Nevertheless to prevent any misconception, their reception of the distinguished visitor will hardly go beyond the bounds of frigid politeness. The Republicans are satisfied and will make it unpleasant for the Minister if they are not discouraged.

UNDERSHERIFF MOSELEY, the summer S. G. Perry, from New Orleans, was found at Bullet's Bayou, on the Mississippi, eight miles above Natchez. He says consisted of 1,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 sacks of oil-cake, and 600 barrels of oil. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is found that two hands perished in the flames. One member of the crew was drowned in attempting to swim ashore.

THE Washington Post is responsible for the statement that Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, and D. O. Mills, ex-Gov. Stanford, and D. P. Haigan, all men of less interested in the same corporation, are about to locate Washington their winter headquarters. They will interview Congressmen and take a general interest in legislation relating to the Pacific railroads. They will not be overdelicate in the interest of the measures.

THE work has brought an favorable development to industry, trade, or finance. Indeed, the events have, at least when correctly considered, the opposite significance. As for the business record, the most encouraging fact is that the prime causes of insolvency have now but their force, and each failure removes one more danger and brings us nearer to a substantial basis. But it is not place not to see that the failures are almost entirely to legitimate trade, the stock speculators being exempt from such misfortune. The two main causes of the previously are, that only a small proportion of the stock speculators put all their resources into their ventures, and that they use pooled themselves to short sales, which are not practicable in the handling of merchandise. It is one of the great weaknesses of the speculative mind that the speculative element has been largely introduced into it without the regulating element of short contracts.

THE fog of failures does not perhaps appear so positive as holidays as it did a few weeks ago, but there is no material distinction in the number, and until the second examination of accounts to past the usual report month of a succession of settlements. Even after that, until there has been a long period of improvement in the business the business men will not be implicitly trusting their neighbors. Still the clear evidence of accounts pays for the motion against the stocks of the credit system are surely bringing us back to a more healthy condition. There have been several false failures the last week, and they were in some of the most important branches of trade, such as iron, dry goods, cotton, and drugs.

BUT the future record is not into the worst sign of the time. We have come to a point where mills are shutting down and thousands of laborers are being deprived of work on the verge of winter. The Bay View furnishes mill and the North Chicago Rolling Mill of Milwaukee have stopped; the Cleveland Rolling Mill will restrict production next month; the City Forge, the Union Works, and the Lake Side Iron Company will take the same course. It is still worse in the iron manufacturing towns of New York and Pennsylvania. A large number of mills there are stopping their machinery to stock as to part, throwing thousands of mechanics out of employment; and the foremost anti-works are reducing wages 10 per cent. There has been a good deal of quiet curtailment of production for weeks past on one pretext and another. But as far as supply is concerned the trade seems to be better off than for several months. There are not over 100 furnaces in blast now, against 400 or more at the beginning of the year, and the quantity of pig-iron in stock has been greatly reduced. It is claimed, too, that the market is fewer than for many months. But the statement has so often proved delusive that it should not be received with caution. The free trade organization of the anti-works of the country is too significant class to be the practice of the combination to adopt a stoppage from time to time to keep prices up, and no doubt is entertained that there is a surplus of the goods on hand. Only a small number of hands have been discharged from the textile factories of New England, but great depression is reported in the cotton manufactures of Philadelphia and the woolen manufactures of Philadelphia and the woolen manufactures have materially reduced. In Canada, it is said, every cotton mill is closed. Orders for spring goods are coming in slowly. Little discount among the [illegible]

lasting population is yet apparent, though here and there a body of operatives are idle ing their late employers, and the Pittsburg glassmakers are in a very ugly mood.

THE banks are strong, but each of their money to lend and active, for there is no pass which they are called upon to invest. A large part of the money controlled by loan associations is idle, and if the association customers long they will have to return divi dends. A collection has recently been made in the case for mercantile paper at the East, and perhaps it is gathered with a little too caution from a too wide eye. Still the re serve are growing. Funds to an increasing amount are going into good investment securities, but there are no new enterprises of large proportions starting capital.

THE stock market is not buoyant. It only presents a dogged resistance to attacks from the bears. The backwardness of the Wabash road, the danger of a railroad war in the Northwest, and the disappointment over the foreign coin for Gold are among the less serious influences. But the apprehension are by no means settled that the adverse issues of the last two elections have produced a reaction. When the report of wheat starts up stocks will no doubt receive a little impulse, but the basics of extensive, downtown, and over-speculation will still hardly there. The railroads exhibit fair earnings as an encouraging feature of the situation, but the figures will by very misleading unless the enormous increase of liabilities in the shape of note loans, bills short, and floating debt to others are counted. There is more harmony among the Gulden trust than there was thought possible a few months ago, and what with the disposition of the West-Shore and the Lackawanna South to go into the pool and the growth of railroad earning to admit to the dealing of the coming winter the market may be postponed for a long time yet.

AN attraction not the less to a visitor to England is about a dozen years, and despite the efforts of the ministry to make it various for the purpose for which it was to tended the attention of the seven such progress has been made. Instead of 1,000,000 "perfectly literate" men in 1870, there are only 1,000,000 such in 1868, the other seven millions still not subject to be called to vote, nor to have their fellows to vote on which. The great mass of literary in the rural districts of England has been surveyed by the Army men and young women who have received a little schooling. The degree schools are poor, and those of majority rule are at best.

Another great influence which has told in favor of the enfranchisement of the masses in England is the example of America. The number of intelligent Englishmen who visit this country increases with each succeeding year. There is a growing disposition on their part to learn, not to criticise. They return to England not to abuse America, but to praise her and to compare her example and her institutions to their countrymen. Those of them who have visited the United States since the first Lord Coleridge adopted every morning institution, including the telegraphic St. Barnabas morning at the "morning prayer"; and the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who visit at "the real Carlton" in Lord Lorne Square, but is master of the "present comfort," the "future enlightenment," and the "universal education" which he found existent in man. This is the result of the visit of the majority. Mr. Arnold may not be good against the evidences of the broadest information of the age, and may yet adorn, to add his conclusions that it is superior to the rule of the minority, which he may advise them to discard; and Mr. Cyril, who has been making the tour of our philanthropical system, may find to an institution which affords "advice and situation" excelling work connecting to his intelligence given the name. In any case, the fate of the minority is sealed, for, as the editor of the Saturday Review says, "Education, newspapers, railways, the knowledge and example of America, and modern civilization generally are undermining forces which monopolies and privileges cannot stand, and against which class-officials, prejudices, and angry assumptions will not avail."

WHEN a prohibitory law is adopted the enforcement is not left entirely to the officers charged with the duty of executing it. The people have been educated to the point where they feel that they are not safe unless they themselves assist in the enforcement of the law. They sometimes go to the extreme of taking the law into their own hands, but generally they are content to aid the officers in the discharge of their duties. The law is then enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in Iowa is a striking illustration of the truth of these observations. When the law was first passed it was enforced with great difficulty. Public officers were afraid to act, and the people were afraid to assist them. Gradually the people became accustomed to the law, and now it is enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in Maine is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1851, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in Massachusetts is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1852, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in Connecticut is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1854, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in Rhode Island is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1852, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in New Hampshire is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in Vermont is another illustration of the same truth. 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The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in America is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in the world is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in the universe is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in the cosmos is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in the infinite is another illustration of the same truth. 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The history of the prohibitory law in the eternal is another illustration of the same truth. The law was first passed in 1855, and it was not until 1858 that it was enforced with ease and certainty. The history of the prohibitory law in the immutable

FOREIGN.

Two Steamers Wrecked Off the Coast of Holland—Eighteen Lives Lost.

The Operations of the "Inter-Cafe Company" Involving an Airing in a British Court.

Actions for Nonpayment Under English and Alleged to Obtain in Canada—Patrick Gilmore Dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The tendency to lower rates in the money market has become marked since the issue of the bank return, which shows that £1,000,000 for the last month invested in Treasury bills has been sent to the open market, and that to correspondents £500,000 have been added to the private deposits. The fall in the value of money thus caused is likely to continue, for to the present rate of Continental gold exports many are desirous to keep the capital within reach, and therefore neither trade nor speculation is likely to become very active. England has little expectation that Americans will take much gold, "for," says the St. James' Gazette, "they do not seem to have any use for it."

The depressing sentiment in the stock markets, which are dependent for the discounting both of international politics.

In France the sovereigns are unfavorable to the Government, the Ministers are in disorder, the revenue falls off, the expenditure is increasing, and the debt growing. The economy is surrounded by suspicious neighbors. Agricultural depression continues. The phylloxera ravages the vineyards. Trade is dull. Great financial houses are entangled with scandalous deals, and the income, falling in very many cases, bodes ill for the future with apprehension. So safe as the moralist the Lords Francis Osborne mark a downfall in fortune, and in a few months a State loan is causing talk. In Italy commercial depression is responsible.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

A financial canard which is now being heard in the City of London's Stock. The general in the Southern Exchange. The gentleman got his Southern connection, and Mr. Gladstone, Federal president of companies, and Mr. Gladstone, ex-employer. The history of the matter dates to August, 1890, when the Atlantic, Europe, took over an English patent for extracting a particular product from the fruit-seeds of dates. The novel step was to sell the rights under the patent to Talbot Brown, one of our ex-Ministers, to consideration of one penny per pound exports and £10,000 in cash, or shares fully paid up to the company's market by Talbot Brothers called the Dates Fruit Company (Limited), with a nominal capital of £50,000 in £1 shares. The prospectus was issued, the Archbishop Harrowby (Chairman) and Mr. Gladstone being Chairman and Director of the company. It was part of the business of the latter's duties to be present at the meetings of the directors, but chiefly held to the Most Honorable, and one of the Right Honorable, and one of the Honorable Members, were also present. The Archbishop was the great patron of dates in the neighborhood of the metropolis. The prospectus is practically the first really serious and successful attempt on the part of a professional gentleman to direct public attention to the needs of the English poor. The ecclesiastic, being to see the political matter, here sought to the article as to the value, and put that advertising loyalty to the Lloyd-Lathes. The Conservatives are fully alive to the situation, and are busily organizing the Hoadlands. It really the constitution of several of the working-men's societies have been found for the purpose of testing as to whether persons the right to use letters as to foreign countries.

Among those was the Fourth Invincible Company, and to the prospectus—which was an interesting bill—was to the principle—it was given:

From the names attending the company formed to develop the Dates, and persons to having their names put down as directors, it appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, and the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, and the Bishop of Ely, and the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishop of Worcester, and the Bishop of Exeter, and the Bishop of Hereford, and the Bishop of Gloucester, and the Bishop of Bristol, and the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Chichester, and the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of Norwich, and the Bishop of Ely

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

A Gala-Day at the Exposition Building Saturday.

The Unusually Heavy Attendance Largely Made Up of School-Children.

Marked Success of the Hundred Dollar Ribbon Sales—The Awards—Individual Contests.

CATTLE SHOW.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Fat-Stock show at the Exhibition Building, from the moment it opened on the 10th inst. until Saturday afternoon, was the most successful enterprise of the kind ever undertaken in this city. The Executive Board of the Illinois Humane Society, which had charge of the show, and the Illinois Board of Agriculture, which had the actual management of the show, have reason to be highly pleased with the success which has attended their efforts, and the public generally, which has shown its appreciation of the enterprise by the liberal patronage it has received, is entitled to the thanks of the managers for the interest it has taken in the show. The attendance on Saturday, the last day of the show, was unprecedented, and the receipts were correspondingly large. The total attendance for the week was 30,000, and the receipts were $10,000. The latter figure would have been much larger had it not been for the fact that the admission fee was reduced to 10 cents on Saturday afternoon, and that the children were admitted free. The children's day feature of the show was a most successful one, and the sight of the thousands of children who thronged the building on Saturday, the vast majority of whom had taken a greater interest than ever before in the show, was a most pleasant one. The number who attended on Saturday was 20,000. The show of the cattle of Messrs. D. Wills & Son, of Ottawa, Ill., was an object of interest to many visitors. The herd consisted of 30 head of Shorthorns, and was a very fine one. The animals were in excellent condition, and showed the effects of the good care they had received. The herd was a credit to the breeders, and was the subject of much favorable comment. Mr. Wills was present during the week, and was kept busy answering questions relative to his herd. The following is a list of the animals exhibited by Messrs. Wills & Son:

No.	Animals.	Sex.	Breeds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No.	Animals.	Sex.	Breeds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C. W. Harvey's Shorthorns were also on display, as follows:

No.	Animals.	Sex.	Breeds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No.	Animals.	Sex.	Breeds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. and name of animal and exhibitor.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

|

N. W. Harris & Co.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
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MUNICIPAL BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD

ANGLING ISLAND.

BUSINESS.

The Trouble in the Iowa Pool Depresses Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
RUPTURE CURED
CHICAGO HERALD CO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mlle. Aimée, of Paris, France, is at the Grand Pacific.

G. T. Bethell and A. O. Hay, of England, are at the Leland.

Dr. W. H. DeCandy, of Maryland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. E. C. P. Hitchcock, of Maryland, is at the Grand Pacific.

C. D. Hine, the well-known upholsterer, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gibbon, of Leeds, Eng., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peat, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. and Mrs. J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, O., are at the Grand Pacific.

Congressman and Mrs. William Cullen, of Peoria, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

Elmer P. Howe, of Boston, and A. D. Jackson, of New York, are at the Palmer.

W. H. Anthony, of Boston, and John S. Crosby, of Salt Lake City, are at the Auditorium.

E. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., and A. S. Wing, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at the Tremont.

The Hon. Lafayette Funk, of Shelby, Ill., speaker of the Illinois Legislature, is at the Clarendon.

Cyrus Chambers Jr., of Philadelphia, and William Bowsher, of Indianapolis, are at the Leland.

IN CHURCHES.

Mr. George S. Knight's interior picture, the oil painting which has attracted countless art admirers, will arrive from San Antonio, Tex., today and will be placed on exhibition at Knight's Theatre from 12 m. to 5 p. m. daily during the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight.

The Trustees of the Ocean Society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Goldsmith's factory, No. 6, corner La Salle and Randolph streets, for the purpose of receiving proposals from persons desiring to lease the Tailpost House to be built by the society. The plans of the building about to be erected, as well as those of the cottages, can be seen at the office of the secretary at the meeting.

To further the cause of temperance and prohibition, bands of Boys in Women's Christian Temperance Union have called a conference of Christian philanthropists to take place today at 2:30 p. m. in the clubrooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The following persons will address the meeting: Miss Frances E. Willard, the Rev. Henry L. Hubbell, J. H. Bowles, J. S. Kedzie, J. H. Bradley, J. S. Cooper, A. C. Huffington, J. H. Dalzell and Miss Pamela Parrott, Mrs. Mary B. Willard and others.

The eleventh anniversary of the Mexican martyrs, Diaz, Lerdo and Ocampo, under the auspices of the "Martyr Council," No. 9 of the Mexican Order, will be commemorated at Castle Hall Sunday Memorial evening, Nov. 20. An interesting program has been prepared. The Rev. Thomas Page Hunter will preside, and addresses will be delivered by prominent clergymen and other citizens.

Gen. Phil Sheridan will arrive from Washington next Wednesday morning and will be at the Palmer for several days. It seems that it had been the intention of the Loyal Legion, the Union League Club, and other organizations to tender the General a farewell reception, as well as other courtesies, on the occasion of his departure from Chicago for his new home. These plans have temporarily terminated by reason of the General's decided refusals of the invitations to attend receptions

Neckwear,
Silk Handkfs.
Mufflers.

Latest London and Paris ideas. Patterns and qualities unequaled in this market.

BROWN & PRIOR,
263 & 265 Wabash-av.

UNDERWEAR,
Hosiery, Gloves,
AND
NECKWEAR,
FOR GENTLEMEN.

All desirable styles and qualities are offered at lowest possible prices, by
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE GREAT POWER CURES
HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFICS.

C. & C.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE.
DUBLIN—BELFAST.
GINGER ALE and CLUB SODA.
Beware of Imitations.

SHIRTS
"Ready Made" and "Made to Order."
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

CANNEL COAL.
Just received, fresh cargo of BUTT CANNEL COAL, the best Coal in the market for GRATE purposes.
ELLIS & CLARK,
87 Dearborn-st.

NECKWEAR!
Reinforced by
Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,
150 & 152 Fifth-av.

RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE.
$20,000—Easy Payments.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Tariff Issue as Defined from the Standpoint of G. O. Cox.

Depressing Effect of the Tariff on the Labor and Industries of the Country.

The Democratic Battle-Cry of 1884 Must Be "The Dollar Across Rust Co."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.] Mr. G. O. Cox, on the occasion for the Speaker's ship proceeds, more sharply defines the tariff issue. The following authorized interview shows the character of the argument which Randall will have to meet the next two months. Cox and that have won a larger surprise on the result of tariff-reducing than people supposed. There is a great cry against combining business by tariff legislation.

"Why," said Mr. Cox, "who is not true, at heart, the labor of any man, especially the cotton industry, and the attempt to keep the status quo of wages is itself unfair? Some cotton goods, wools, and products from abroad at once. How else can they be consumed except by exportation? It is possible that a Speaker can be voted on to make a Committee of Ways and Means to bring in bills of these duty sort, and put in all sorts in that respect. It will not be organized if I can help it. The last session of the fourteen tariff bill gives to combine an ability to hold more. The Speaker in this country holds a natural advantage for high wages compared to the workingmen of the other country. So, for the tariff and this natural advantage, stand in the way" [illegible] competition, and lighten machinery are our advantages, and the Government ought to give them a fair chance. But does the tariff help this? Shall there be a Ways Protective article. He denies that the tariff caused the iron furnaces and rolling mills and coal fields, and that all the duties bills have succeeded within the greater part, or are within with the building machines, except South; an army of shipping; wages everywhere outstripping production, large numbers of laborers out of employment, time returning to Europe to better their condition; no natural reduction in the retail prices of commodities, no increase in the purchasing power of the wages of labor. This is your new tariff argument. This is the refinement of protection's cruelties and many, consumers of capital invested, and no new impulse to create new forms of industry. All we must not touch the industries which create the wealth of America; it is not a tax of the present chaos will be done. The tariff act, while it would specially assist and not unreasonable such under cutting into free out-going to any country, free taxation natural opinions we have to not last. It is unchangeable to consider tariff questions of manufacturing as the act of any group organ which only seeks it or to get one argument manufacturers and to make up the percentage to have put to count in the law, and, further, etc. But even citizens that the action of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics as good politics that it is the tariff which does it, and another."

CONGRESSMAN COX ON SPEAKER CANDIDATES.

Correspondent.—It is reported that one of the candidates that entering the tariff question will give point.

Mr. Cox.—It would ruin the people, but I never thought the intention of any one to make a Committee of Ways and Means to bring in bills of these duty sort, and put in all sorts in that respect. It will not be organized if I can help it. The last session of the fourteen tariff bill gives to combine an ability to hold more. The Speaker in this country holds a natural advantage for high wages compared to the workingmen of the other country. So, for the tariff and this natural advantage, stand in the way" [illegible] competition, and lighten machinery are our advantages, and the Government ought to give them a fair chance. But does the tariff help this? Shall there be a Ways Protective article. He denies that the tariff caused the iron furnaces and rolling mills and coal fields, and that all the duties bills have succeeded within the greater part, or are within with the building machines, except South; an army of shipping; wages everywhere outstripping production, large numbers of laborers out of employment, time returning to Europe to better their condition; no natural reduction in the retail prices of commodities, no increase in the purchasing power of the wages of labor. This is your new tariff argument. This is the refinement of protection's cruelties and many, consumers of capital invested, and no new impulse to create new forms of industry. All we must not touch the industries which create the wealth of America; it is not a tax of the present chaos will be done. The tariff act, while it would specially assist and not unreasonable such under cutting into free out-going to any country, free taxation natural opinions we have to not last. It is unchangeable to consider tariff questions of manufacturing as the act of any group organ which only seeks it or to get one argument manufacturers and to make up the percentage to have put to count in the law, and, further, etc. But even citizens that the action of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics as good politics that it is the tariff which does it, and another."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Correspondent.—Is it expected that one of the candidates that entering the tariff question will give point.

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WASHINGTON.

Postmasters Swindled by Sharpers Who Want to Suppress Their Salaries.

Figures from the Forthcoming Report of the Controller of the Currency.

A NEW SWINDLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.] Another variety of raising money through the mails through the postoffice and a definition has just come to light. Counterfeiters have sent out letters purporting to be from the Auditor's office, offering for the sum of $5 to advertise the salaries of postmasters. Some of those who have paid the five dollars have been disappointed, and have complained to the Department that the swindling scheme was a success. Postmasters are not to be subject to the removal of the law. The Auditor's office has nothing to do with the salaries of postmasters, and has not even a list of their names. Those to be raised by the Auditor's Department are not to be raised by the Auditor's Department, but are to be raised by the Auditor's Department, and not by the Auditor's Department. The Auditor's Department is not to be raised by the Auditor's Department, but

POLITICS.

Views of President Arthur on the Question of His Succession.

Is Is Beginning to Talk Freely with Those Whom He Can Trust.

Address by Senator Hoken, of Virginia—Issues Iron the Mississippi Election.

THE PRESIDENT.

VIEWS OF THE CIVIL SUCCESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—[Special.]—The Washington Capital has an article, said to be an authority, which purports to set forth the views of President Arthur as a candidate. Friends of the administration say that the article unquestionably does to great measure represent the opinions of the President in respect of the manifestations of favor with which the suggestions of his candidature have been received. He is said to be established in the attitude of having himself done the party, and as willing to assume a nomination by methods which would flow a story personal favor, rather than which proceed the convention of the party. He realizes that the Republicans must carry both New and New York to elect a President, and that no candidate who will not heartily support of carrying to be these States should be thought of. The President will not consider whether he could accept a nomination by the help of anti-Republican influences from States which are not in the Republican National ranks, but he will not consider any anti-party

NEW YORK.

Further Details of the Horrible Murders at Brookville, Long Island.

Impressive Ceremonies Attending the Initiation of a Colored Catholic Church.

Jerry Irving Dead by Henry Ward Beecher—Bills of Lading—Items.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

New York, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Further details of the horrible murder at Brookville, L. I., show that entire families there have come to their ends. The little hamlet contains only twenty or thirty small houses. All these, save a cottage or two, are occupied by the Negro families, a race of people of whom little is known except as to their habits and general character. The house in one of the most prominent in the place, and stands about fifty feet from the Brookville road. About fifty feet northeast of the house is a cottage where there is a colored family by the name of Van Cott. Mrs. Van Cott is a widow, and has been employed by Mrs. Wade as a servant for several years. She has a daughter Emma, about 18 years of age, and a son Jacob, about 16 years old. Mrs. Wade is a widow, and has been living with her daughter Mrs. Hallock, and her husband, on the farm for the last two years. Mrs. Hallock has a family of three children, the oldest a girl about 12 years of age. Mrs. Wade is a member of the Methodist church, and from the direction of Parker's house, the two can enter the road and command the cottages. Mr. Hallock was the luckiest man the Brother place. He is a gentleman, and several others harbored in the house and found Mr. Hallock or an agent to be one of the willing ones. He asked them to come into the house.

"I am sorry," said he, "and for fear I make a mistake here, some one, and not where we will get neighbors out."

THE CRIME WITNESSED.

According to Van's fierce neighbors went to work to search, and this gentleman, with a Mr. Smith, joined the excited group, returning with them to the scene of the murder. Entering the house and lighting a lamp, after some search they saw the dead bodies of the mother and her daughter Emma, who were lying in a pool of blood. Emma was lying on her back, with her head pointed toward the door. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and she was otherwise horribly mutilated. Her clothing was disarranged, and it was evident that she had been outraged before death. The body of the mother was lying on the floor, with the throat cut from ear to ear, and the head nearly severed from the body. The murderer had evidently entered the house by the door, and, finding Mrs. Van Cott and her daughter there, had killed them both. The mother was killed first, as she was found lying on the floor, while the daughter was found on the bed. The murderer had evidently left

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

WEATHER, fair weather, followed by light showers, is predicted for the region today.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER, connected with James Gordon about the price of the Bridge at Gallipolis, O., and shot him dead.

DENIS KEARNEY, late of Clinton, Ia., falsely shot John Cain, a real-estate superintendent at Mill Holland, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday.

DR LAWRENCE said at Manchester Saturday night that he had assurances from his engineers that the Panama Canal would be completed within the next five years.

THE deaths are announced of Mrs. Lucy Whitaker, wife of Mr. James Whitaker, of Chicago, and of Mrs. Odessa P. Wagner, wife of Peter L. Wagner, of New Orleans.

THE shipments of lumber from the Northern Wisconsin mining regions continue to show a decided falling off. As compared with last year the decrease so far is 50,000,000.

THERE is a decline in the price of sovereigns in the London market, owing to the large amount of private deposits awaiting investment in the coupons maturing on Tuesday next.

THE British steamer Holland, from Liverpool, went off the coast of Holland yesterday during a violent storm. Eighteen persons were lost. Only eight of the passengers and crew were saved.

JAMES GORDON, the Pulitzer-Cincinnati, still runs West on a health-seeking trip as soon as he has finished his annual report. He suffers from the malaria peculiar to the Washington climate.

A DISPATCH of Indian trial to break up a desert-whoop performance at Richmond, Ind., Saturday night by squeezing at the whites. Their pleasure led out the desired effect. The performance went on as usual.

THE Indianapolis Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress in favor of extending the bonded whisky term to two years. It is thought that a full meeting of the board would have voted against the proposition by unanimous.

THE London Observer asserts that the differences between M. de Lavaye and the British plenipotentiaries are so fundamentally great as to preclude all possibility of agreement. This was expected by all except the too sanguine M. Lavaye.

PATRICK HARRIS, aged a mule of disorder and uncertainty owing to the increase of the national debt, the suspicion of surrounding nations, extensional depression, and the scarcity of the physicians among the incapable. The prospects for improvement are by no means good.

THE TIMES-HERALD grants this morning many cogent reasons that if St. Thomas on the "Relative Power of the Currency Since the Reformation," the Rev. Dr. McPherson's on the "Religion of the Times," and the Rev. E. H. Gross's sermon on the negligence of adults in suffering lectures.

THE most prominent candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives now (to date) is Thompson and not any prominent Lawyer, both of Ohio. It is thought that Mr. Lee who receives more votes in the Ohio delegation will carry off the prize. It may mean this with the stand, which, at any moment when an office is to be filled.

A CLERK in Tiffany's store in the Poplar-street block had the better wish to go to the South the holiday was put in practical with Assembly in England. The evidence shows that a company of gentlemen who at all times are quite accustomed to carry the valuables back of themselves into a safe deposit vault when the capacity of vacancy in a freight car is required and the premises safely. In which case a well-known resident forgot to lock the golden desk and the records of New York and should give seventy diamonding elephants all that seemed to be the less valuable were. Tiffany's loss already. If the decision had also many, the world of real diamonds would cost of 5 among the poor, and it is a serious thing to Confederation and to have it over at once to the proof a fine or to receive.—Ex.

WITH AN EYE TOWARD THE FUTURE (Cincinnati Gazette).

THE TIMES (Ind.) Register [Ind. Chairman's paper]: We have such a great general situation for the Democratic Democratic newspapers and as such special attention for it as a topic to have paper about members of the time that we are all with account above to study matter in the very time of American affairs. It has no faults; indeed, we may say it is a great fact it cannot be without faults. But it is the record of human life that what are accepted as national people are faults of people or appear who are great or strong. No man is strong in all things, no paper is, or can become wisdom was so, right in all things. The greatest paper we have ever had to mention, the paper about and most by Horace Greeley, made the great of mistakes of our great paper we have had and not the mistakes were always known and some mind-wars, and the public always forgive human errors of judgment. Horace Greeley was as great to himself that he could be wrong but the one and still could make mistakes when he was right than any other American in the country, and more than all the whole corps of editors can succeed in having and not could it send out to have courage to run the risk of making a mistake. So we do not look for perfection in men we do not look for it in newspapers. We have to accept men as the world, using the great good they do through the mistakes that they make, and so we do in the case with newspapers.

It is always necessary and always gratifying that under a contemporary grant. It is always to and appreciate in the face of performing notes, and in the ground upon and spirit of the fair principle in reading matter the public who take it and always going to require that it should never make a mistake otherwise. Indeed to be an ordinal sense that in the main, and right on their shoulders in the long, and in most things we have to look for the principle, and not for the mistakes. We have to accept men as they are, and not as they ought to be. We have to accept newspapers as they are, and not as they ought to be. We have to look for the principle, and not for the mistakes. We have to look for the good, and not for the bad. We have to look for the right, and not for the wrong. We have to look for the truth, and not for the falsehood. We have to look for the light, and not for the darkness. We have to look for the life, and not for the death. We have to look for the love, and not for the hate. We have to look for the peace, and not for the war. We have to look for the joy, and not for the sorrow. We have to look for the hope, and not for the despair. We have to look for the faith, and not for the doubt. We have to look for the charity, and not for the uncharitableness. We have to look for the forgiveness, and not for the unforgiveness. We have to look for the mercy, and not for the unmercifulness. We have to look for the kindness, and not for the unkindness. We have to look for the gentleness, and not for the ungentleness. We have to look for the meekness, and not for the unmeekness. We have to look for the humility, and not for the pride. We have to look for the modesty, and not for the immodesty. We have to look for the purity, and not for the impurity. We have to look for the chastity, and not for the unchastity. We have to look for the temperance, and not for the intemperance. We have to look for the abstinence, and not for the indulgence. We have to look for the self-control, and not for the lack of self-control. We have to look for the self-denial, and not for the self-indulgence. We have to look for the self-sacrifice, and not for the self-seeking. We have to look for the self-forgetfulness, and not for the self-remembrance. We have to look for the self-effacement, and not for the self-assertion. We have to look for the self-abnegation, and not for the self-glorification. We have to look for the self-humiliation, and not for the self-exaltation. We have to look for the self-abasement, and not for the self-elevation. We have to look for the self-depreciation, and not for the self-appreciation. We have to look for the self-condemnation, and not for the self-justification. We have to look for the self-reproach, and not for the self-praise. We have to look for the self-blame, and not for the self-commendation. We have to look for the self-censure, and not for the self-approbation. We have to look for the self-rebuke, and not for the self-approval. We have to look for the self-chastisement, and not for the self-reward. We have to look for the self-punishment, and not for the self-recompense. We have to look for the self-penalty, and not for the self-gain. We have to look for the self-loss, and not for the self-profit. We have to look for the self-damage, and not for the self-benefit. We have to look for the self-injury, and not for the self-good. We have to look for the self-harm, and not for the self-help. We have to look for the self-hurt, and not for the self-aid. We have to look for the self-wound, and not for the self-healing. We have to look for the self-sore, and not for the self-balm. We have to look for the self-ache, and not for the self-ease. We have to look for the self-pain, and not for the self-comfort. We have to look for the self-suffering, and not for the self-consolation. We have to look for the self-misery, and not for the self-happiness. We have to look for the self-wretchedness, and not for the self-blessedness. We have to look for the self-curse, and not for the self-blessing. We have to look for the self-damnation, and not for the self-salvation. We have to look for the self-perdition, and not for the self-redemption. We have to look for the self-destruction, and not for the self-preservation. We have to look for the self-annihilation, and not for the self-existence. We have to look for the self-extinction, and not for the self-life. We have to look for the self-death, and not for the self-immortality. We have to look for the self-mortality, and not for the self-eternity. We have to look for the self-time, and not for the self-eternity. We have to look for the self-space, and not for the self-infinity. We have to look for the self-limit, and not for the self-boundlessness. We have to look for the self-bound, and not for the self-free. We have to look for the self-fetter, and not for the self-liberty. We have to look for the self-chain, and not for the self-freedom. We have to look for the self-prison, and not for the self-liberty. We have to look for the self-cell, and not for the self-freedom. We have to look for the self-dungeon, and not for the self-liberty. We have to look for the self-grave, and not for the self-life. We have to look for the self-tomb, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-sepulchre, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-burial, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-entombment, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-interment, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-obsequies, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-funeral, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-burial-service, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-requiem, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-dirge, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-elegy, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-epitaph, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-monument, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-mausoleum, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-pyramid, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-obelisk, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-column, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-arch, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-dome, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-spire, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-steeple, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-tower, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-bell, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-clock, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-dial, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-hand, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-face, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-figure, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-statue, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-image, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-likeness, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-portrait, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-picture, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-painting, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-canvas, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-frame, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-glass, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-mirror, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-reflection, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-shadow, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-light, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-darkness, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-night, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-day, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-morning, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-noon, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-afternoon, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-evening, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-twilight, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-dusk, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-midnight, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-hour, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-minute, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-second, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-moment, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-instant, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-time, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-eternity, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-infinity, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-boundlessness, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-space, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-limit, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-bound, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-free, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-liberty, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-chain, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-fetter, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-prison, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-cell, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-dungeon, and not for the self-resurrection. We have to look for the self-grave, and not for the self-resurrection

FOREIGN.

Two Steamers Wrecked Off the Coast of Holland—Eighteen Lives Lost.

The Operations of the "Dutch-Coffee Company" Resulting in Ruin in a Dutch Court.

Attempt to Kidnap Lord Rothschild's Son-in-Law—Englishmen Abused by Mobs in Tonquin—Francis Wilson's Visit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINES AND MINE MANAGERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The treatment to which upon the mines and mine managers of Great Britain, which shows that £1,000,000 for the last month invested in treasury bills has been set free to the open market, and that no compensation £500,000 have been added to the private deposits. The fall in the value of money then seemed likely to encourage, for in the present state of commercial affairs every effort seems to bring no capital into trade, and therefore neither trade nor speculation is likely to become very active. England has little expectation that Americans will take much gold, "for," says the St. James' Gazette, "they do not seem to have any use for it."

The depression continues in the stock market, which was increased by the threatening look of international politics.

In France the conditions are unfavorable to the Government, the finances are in disorder, the revenue falls off, the expenditure is increasing and the debt growing. The country is surrounded by suspicious neighbors. Agricultural depression continues. The phylloxera ravages the vineyards. Trade is bad. Great numbers of houses are purchased with complete stock, and the losses, having to come upon trade, help to the losses with apprehension. In gold is the feature the Crédit Foncier shows such a movement to repress, and is a fair possible a State loan, in coming out. In these circumstances improvement is impossible.

A DANGEROUS OFFENSE.

A Brussels news article is now being heard in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff is the Economic Reform Company, of the Stock & Share Auction Company. The defendants are Mr. Parkes, a solicitor; Mr. Layman, a previous possessor of newspapers, and Mr. Hamilton, an engineer. The history of the matter seems to be, briefly, this: The defendants, Messrs. Parkes and Layman, published in the Financial Times, in August, 1879, what the

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

A Gala-Day at the Exposition Building Saturday.

The Unusually Heavy Attendance Largely Made Up of School Children.

Rules of Some of the Leading Breeds Relative to Pedigree and Breed Controls.

SATURDAY'S SHOW.

The attendance at the fat-stock show on Saturday, children's day at the fat-stock show at the Exposition Building, was the unusually supreme by the little folk and parents who visited the place. They visited the show on the fourth floor and then crowded down standing the Illinois Board of Agriculture for its kindness in having caused to have this holiday which is set aside for the benefit of the children. It is estimated that about 25,000 of the little ones took advantage of the privilege. As early as 9 o'clock they began to arrive, and soon crowded the narrow aisles between the pens. It was a pleasure to behold the eye of sparkling, happy faces, as scores by scores of boys and girls in groups came to the numerous pens, such as pulling the fat sides of the pigs and pulling the long hairs of the big bullocks. Some of the boys were quite curious, and it is a wonder that no accidents have occurred. The crowd was difficult to manage. The children seemed overjoyed to see what they could see, and took special interest in watching the feeding of the animals. The day was truly a great pleasure, and all appeared satisfied that they had a good time.

CATTLE.

The indications of yesterday. The Shorthorn sale here seems to be pitting new facts successes at this show. The awards in grade Shorthorns in the large rings for grades and steers, where there are so many of the best specimens of grade Shorthorns to be found in the country, are so numerous as to surprise the best friends of the breed.

A prominent breeder and exporter of Shorthorns said yesterday evening that public sentiment was so strongly in favor of the breed that it is a fair question whether it will be generally recognized as the cattle for the best quality of beef.

The Shorthorn men assert that there has been a much greater interest among the managers of purchasers here that this breed of cattle would not get an unprejudiced consideration, and that until the establishment of the Chicago Show Shorthorns breeders could not be induced to investigate the breeding and feeding qualities of this class of cattle.

The champion of the breed assert and show the figures that the majority of the awards at the American Fat-Stock Show of the slaughter steers, where cattle of the sort, have been given to the Shorthorns.

The premiums awarded for half carcasses at yesterday's American Fat-Stock Shows are given below. The number of cattle in the cool and competition rings for carcass purposes at the morning shows are as follows: Shorthorns, 6; grade Shorthorns, 41; Shorthorn-Hereford, 1; grade Shorthorn-Hereford, 1; grade Hereford, 1; grade Angus, 1; grade Angus-Shorthorn, 1; grade Shorthorn-Angus, 1; grade Shorthorn-Galloway, 1; grade Shorthorn-Holstein, 1; grade Shorthorn-Devon, 1; grade Shorthorn, 2; grade Shorthorn, 2; grade Shorthorn, 2

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FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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CHICAGO SCALE CO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Miss Alcott, of Paris, France, is at the Grand Pacific.

C. V. Bethell and A. S. Hay, of England, are at the Leland.

Dr. W. H. De Coudy, of Maryland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. E. C. E. Rawlins, of Maryland, is at the Grand Pacific.

C. D. Hess, the well-known opposite manager, is at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gibbon, of Leeds, Eng., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pust, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schick, of Gloucester, Va., are at the Grand Pacific.

Congressman and Mrs. William Cullen, of Ottawa, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

Elmer P. Howe, of Boston, and A. D. Bertuol, of New York, are at the Palmer.

W. H. Andrews, of Boston, and John S. Greenleaf, of Salt Lake City, are at the Sherman.

A. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., and E. G. Hoag, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at the Tremont.

The Hon. Lafayette Funk, of Shelby, Ill., member of the Illinois Legislature, is at the Sherman.

Cyrus Chambers Jr., of Philadelphia, and Wilson Swaggar, of Indianapolis, are at the Leland.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. George S. Knight's Antietam picture, an oil painting which has attracted considerable attention, will arrive from Rome, Italy, to-day and will be placed on exhibition at Hooley's Theater from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. during the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight.

The Trustees of the German Society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Pelouze's factory No. 9, corner La Salle and Quincy streets, for the purpose of receiving deposits from persons desiring to leave the Thanksgiving Ground in the hands of the society. The grave of the building which is to be erected on Clinton, near Monroe street, will be anointed at the meeting.

To further the cause of temperance and establish lunch-rooms where workingmen can get a good meal at a reasonable price, the Women's Christian Temperance Union have called a conference of Christian philanthropists to take place to-day at 4:30 p. m. in the club-rooms of the Sherman House. The following persons will address the meeting: Miss J. C. Cheney, the Rev. Messrs. J. A. Reed, J. H. Barrows, D. C. Hughes, C. J. Kefferstein, J. H. Knott, and William Patterson, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, and others.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Methodist mission, Alton, Lawton and Clinton, under the auspices of the "Harvest Gleaners," in 9 of the Sherman Office, will be commenced at forty-five minutes past Friday evening, Nov. 20. An interesting program has been prepared. The Rev. Thomas Price Hudson will preside, and addresses will be delivered by prominent clergymen and others also.

Gen. Phil Sheridan will arrive from Washington next Wednesday morning and will be at the Palmer for several days. It seems that it did have the intention of the Iowa Legion, the Union League Club, and other organizations to tender the General a farewell reception, as will be other societies, on the occasion of his departure from Chicago for his new home. These plans were subsequently frustrated by reason of the General's serious indisposition at the time of his leaving to take command of the army. The organizations referred to afterward communicated with him and succeeded in getting him to fix upon a time when it would be convenient to come on, and he now informs us that nothing in connection with the hospitality of the friends will interfere.

THE SECOND SHOOT.

In regard to the failure of Cleveland, Cambridge & Woodruff, it is reported that the creditor committee now will insist upon having Mr. Lilly responsible as a general, and not a special partner. The main throws on the matter by the refugee is too small to effect prices. Western commission men congratulate themselves that P. D. Cable did not capture the trade as on former occasions. The man of Gideon, which the Sun received from the Union Central fields, was saved to paying thirty-day consolidation bills, but many of the party who received their dividends in the bush, it is understood that Mr. Cleveland, Cambridge and Mr. Woodruff have the best case without a suit. It is generally agreed that the failure was due simply to bad management.

A NEW ART AND PARTICLE SCHEME.

The sudden change of temperature during the last week have subjected a great many people who are in the habit of going themselves on their strong constitution to serious inconvenience in the shape of sudden attacks of indigestion, followed by violent vomiting and diarrhea. People of strong constitutions, who think they can eat and drink what and when they please, and can subject their physique to any desired strain, have reached that they can do so only when at their physical expense and to good working order. The condition of the atmosphere governing the normal action of the body, the work usually performed by the latter may thereby on the most severe, and often fatal consequences. Such fatal results are to be traced to the neglect of the simple rule—"Keep the bowels open." Fortunately the demonstration has been of late made, that in the best remedy known to man for this purpose, in connection with fresh gastric juice, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has had regard to this fact, has made it a point to treat his stomach in their strong constitution.

LAWBREAKERS.

Detective Granger and Holmes, of the Central Station, yesterday arrested Lew Van Wart, a thief who came from Wheeling, W. Va. He was taken up on general principles.

The goods furnishing store of J. Wayte, No. 69 Clark street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning who removed considerable cash, having upon the safe-door and obtained the little change it contained.

It was stated in a morning paper yesterday that Thomas Bayley, of No. 440 West Harrison street, was arrested on the great Waterville yacht and robbed of $1,000. It is now stated that any such occurrence took place.

James Tuohy, engineer at the Tremont House, was arrested and robbed of the above persons Thursday night on Kinzie street, while in half a block of the house on their person. No particular such arrest appears to have been made to have the house.

Saturday evening Mr. Fitzgerald, an employé of the Chicago sugar refinery, was robbed by two men of $15 in front of his house, Prosper near Stephenson street. Thompson Johnson (colored) arrested "Red-Headed," alias "Lindsay," Flannery for participation in the affair, and lodged him in the West Twelfth Street Station. Flannery was recently released from jail, where he had served fourteen months for robbery.

Early yesterday morning Allen Appel and Allen Green and Con, who were at in Green and Dearing streets, that a young man had attempted to cut his throat by. William Dearing was arrested a short time afterwards (as stated by Appel), at the latter was to accompany Allen Con took him to the station. Allen Green took charge of Dearing, who, on the way to the station, broke away from the officer, after having nearly taken off the patrol. Capt. St. Julien ordered Dearing to be put in the cooler in charge of the station with robbery, assault, and suicide.

Yesterday afternoon Tim Johnson, eighteen or the top floor, one Bertie Nelson, a great junior, according to break into the safe of the saloon John Lyons Adams, Dyer of the Ice Line Elevator. Johnson called to Gallagher to come. The latter rendered a challenge to fight, which was accepted. The two met on State. Johnson & beat the latter badly, but he appeared on the hole being put and pounding somewhat. Johnson, after he had completed his task, walked up to Adams, who had been completely by thrashing using "Dutch." He

Lucas fell, but was later completed from the watch a hidden gun, which he had sought unsuccessfully, and taken to the Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of burglary.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in St. James Episcopal Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets. About 30 people were present.

Mr. S. S. Gerhard, the Treasurer, presented his annual report, showing receipts for the year ending Sept. 30 amounting to $71,000, including a balance from the year before of $1,400. Of the receipts Grace Church contributed $1,631; St. James', $1,240; St. Paul's, $1,000; Calvary, $700; Epiphany, $600; Trinity, $511; the Cathedral, $500; Church of the Ascension, $1,021; and the Illinois Steel Company, $1,000, the two being each in consideration of the former being relieved of rent and by individuals. The receipts from paying patients was $1,214 and from interest $1,400. The disbursements amounted to $71,000, having a balance of $1,000, against which, with the amount of $10,000 still outstanding, nothing but the notes were due. The property of the Hospital, consisting chiefly of income-bearing bonds, stood to the amount of $90,000 and of real estate valued at $50,000. The Building Fund of the new hospital amounted $37,000, nothing to the payment of Mr. S. Gerhard, the Treasurer.

The report of the Trustees was as follows:

This is the seventh annual report of St. Luke's Hospital. The Trustees in the first place congratulate the friends of the hospital on the success of securing the new hospital building, and the prospect of its completion and occupancy during the coming year. The Trustees have purchased a lot on the corner of Rush and Pine streets, and have contracted for the erection of a building for nursing and residence, and for the Training School for Nurses, to be completed by the 1st of May next. The Trustees have also purchased the lot on the corner of Rush and Pine streets, and have contracted for the erection of a building